### EUROPE.

TRELAND.

DUBLIN, June 3-Evening -- A dispatch from Dongarvan reprirts that some 20 or 25 Fenians, who attempted to land near that place, have been arrested and lodged in Waterford County Jail to await trial.

VIEY.NA, June 3.- The Austrian Government has ordered the fortification of Theraly, and the work thereon is to be commenced forthwith.

#### PEUSSIA.

BERLIN, June 3 .- It is said that Count Von Bismarck has asked to be released from the cares of office immediately after the adoption of the Federal Constitution by the North German States, and that the King has given his assent to the proposal.

#### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHAMITON, June 3.—Afternoon—The steamship. Northern Light, Capt Ellis, from New-York on the 18th of May has arrived at this wert. The North German Lloyds steamship New-York, Capt. Ernst, from New-York on the 23d ult., arrived here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, June s.—Afternoon.—The Inman steamer City of Manchester, Capt. Jones, from New-York on the 18th ult., arrived here yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, June 3.-Afternoon.-The ship Ceres, Capt. Humphreys, from New-York for Fayal, put into the latter port leaky, having experienced heavy weather.
GLASGOW, June 8.—The steamship Caledonia, Capt. Me

Donald, which left New York May 18, has arrived in the

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, June 3, Noon.-Consols for money, 241, ex. dividend: United States Five-Twenty bonds, 731; Illinois Central Railway shares, 78½; Eric Railway shares, 40‡. Afternoon. - Consols have declined ½, and are now quoted at 941 ex-dividend. American securities have also declined }, and the following are now the quotations: United States Five-Twenty bonds, 73; Illinois Central

Railway shares, 78; Eric Railway shares, 401. Evening.-The money market is not quite so firm, and Consols closed at 941 for money, ex-dividend. American Securities have fallen off slightly during the day, and closed at the following rates: Erie Railway shares, 401; United States Five-Twenties, 73; Illinois Central Rail-

FRANKFORT, June 3-Evening.-United States Five-

Twenties closed at 771.

Liverpool, June 3-Noon,-Cotton firm; sales to-day. 15,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 11 d.; Middling Orleans 11id. Breadsin2's dull. Flour, 29/ for Western Canal. Corn, 39/. Wheat—Sales of No. 1 Milwaukee Red at 18/9, and White California at 14/. Oats, 3/6. Peas, 40/. Provisions-Pork, 82/6; Beef, 132/6; Lard, 49/6; Bacon, 40; Cheese, 67/. Produce-Petroleum; sales of Spirits at 11d., and Standard White at 1/3. Pot Ashes, 31/6. Rosin-Sales of Common at 7/6, and Fine at 13/. Spirits Turpentine, \$4/6. Tallow, 44/. Clover Seed, 42/.

Afternoon.-The Cotton and Breadstuffs markets are without change. Pork has declined 2/6, and is now selling at 80). Sugar is steady. Other articles are without change.

Evening-The Cotton market is firmer and more active The sales to-day have exceeded the noon estimate, and an advance in sales has partially been established. Middling Uplands, 112@111d. Middling Orleans, 11id. The saies have reached fully 20,000 bales, including the usual proportion to speculators and exporters. The market for Breadstuffs is idull and quiet, and articles are generally without change. The Provision market is dull, and articles are generally without alteration. Perk 80s, per bbl. In Produce, the market for Naval Stores is very dull, and all articles have declined. Rosin is quoted at 7s. per cwt. non Wilmington; 13s. for fine. Spirits Turpentine has declined to 33s. per cwt. for American. Petroleum has declined to 1s. 2d. per gallen for standard white, and 10d. for spirits. Other articles are without quotable

LONDON, June 3-Noon.-No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24/3. Scotch Pig Iron, 53/6. Calcutta Linsced, 64/. Linseed Cakes, £9 15/. Linseed Oil, £40. Banca Tin,

Evening.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Sugar quiet at 24s. 3d. per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Iron advanced to 54s, for Scotch Pig. Linseed Oil advanced to £40 10s, per

ANTWERP, June 3-Evening.-Petroleum, unchanged; sales to-day of standard white at 42 francs per bbl.

### BY STEAMSHIP.

The British steamship Hecla, from Liverpool May 21, and Queenstown on the 22d, arrived on Monday morning. Her news has been anticipated.

#### GREAT BRITAIN. THE PEACE SOCIETY.

This society held its annual meeting at Finsbury Chapel, in London, on the 21st of May. Mr. Pease, M. P., presided, and in his opening speech spoke in high terms of the exulted statesmanship of Lord Stanley, as evinced in his proceeding with regard to the "Alabama claims" and the Luxemburg Question. Among the speakers was Elihu Burritt who paid an affecting tribute to the character and works of the late Mr. Fry, with whom he had been associated for 25 years, and who had been so suddenly taken away in the midst of his usefulness. (Hear, bear.] The Dauish war and the German war were not without their value, for they showed that England and France held fast to their doctrine of non-intervention, which had now become a well-established and well-recognized principle of those nations. [Hear. hear.] This tion, which had now become a well-established and wenrecognized principle of those nations. [Hear. hear.] This
was one of the principles of the Peace Society, and another of its principles—indeed its foremost principle—
that of referring the decision of quarreis to impartial anbitration, was triumphant, as appeared from the events
of the last few days, he might say. [Hear, hear.] A third
object of the Society was the establishment of a common
sense international code of line. A committee had been
appointed for the purpose on the motion of Mr. Dudley
Field at the hast meeting of the Social Science Association, and before the close of the present year
this great work, which would do so much to
make war impossible, it might be hoped would be
accomplished. [Hear, hear.] He concluded with an
elequent tribute to the laftaence in favor of peace which
in the Luxemburg question was exercised by Queen Victoria; nor did he omit signaling the wide growth of
French opinion against war, as shown by the petitions
sent up from all parts of France to the Emperor. Beside, there was a third influence working in this direction, and that influence was embodied in the vast brotherhood of working men over Europe, who were engaged in organizing one great strike against war [hear, hear], and a
great League of Peace was now in progress of being
formed in Paris. Everything was at present encouraging and auspicious.

The National Reform Union have called another great
meeting at St. Janne's Hall on the 25th. Samuel Morley
was to preside again, and the chief speakers were to be
J. S. Mill, Tom Hughes, Mr. Layard, and the O'Donoghue.

A series of meetings were being held in London in hore-

J. E. Mill, Tom Hughes, Mr. Layard, and the O'Donoghue.

THE HON. NEAL DOW.

A series of meetings were being held in London in honer of Neal Dow, under the auspices of "The United Kingdom Alikaree." The first took place at the East end of London on the 21st, and was largely and enthusiastically attended. On the 22d a sorree was held at the West End under the presidency of Thomas Chambers, M. P., and a third meeting was advertised to be held on the 23d at the Horn's Assembly Rooms, Remington, under the Presidency of Sir George Pechell.

THE NATIONAL FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY.

It is said that nearly £2,000 were realized from sales at the Bazsar recently held at the Hanover-square Rooms in aid of the funds of this Society.

The semi-official North-German Gazette of this even The semi-official North-German Gazelte of this evening says: "The Government has ledged a detainer upon funds in the hands of a Hanoverian banker, to the amount of 60,000 thaiers, and forming a portion of the private fortune of King George, in consequence of an attempt to secretly dispose of that sum, contrary to the existing convention between his Majesty and the Prussian Government. Domichlary perquisitions and arrests have been made in several parts of Hanover, even among persons of the highest position." The Banking and Compercial Gazelte states that the Hanoverian banking, Excluded Simon, has been brought to Berlin as State prisoner, on a charge of high treason.

Seven of the Cretan delegates have left Constantionale suddenly without coming to terms with the Porte. They have addressed a protest to the legations, stating that they were brought here against their will, and that they are entirely without powers from the Christian population of Crete.

RUSSIA.

The Moscow News gives some inferesting statistics respecting the Russian army. It says that at the beginning of the Crimean was the whole military force of Russia consisted of 28 divisions, comprising 112 infantry regiments, while now it consists of 47 divisions, with 188 latantry regiments; and that the number of troops in active service, which in 1823 was 580,000, is now 850,000. At the beginning of the present year there were 20,000 officers, 705,789 soldiers, and 29,382 denstehicks or assistants. According to the calculations made in the Russian War Office, this force may be increased in a very short time to 1,180,000. Beside these, there are 500,000 irregular troops, so that the total military force new at the disposal of the

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1867-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

Mr. Romero, Mexican Minister at Washington, has

written the following letter to a friend in this city:

#### THE INDIAN WAR.

THE GOVERNOR OF COLORADO ASKS PERMISSION TO RAISE TROOPS-LARGE DESERTIONS FROM THE TROOPS-ARRIVAL OF GEN. SHERMAN AT OMAHA-NO ARMS FOR PRIENDLY INDIANS.

BY TRIEGNAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. OMAHA, Neb., June 3,-The fellowing important telegrams have been sent to Secretary Stanton:

\* To E. M. STANTON, Wachington, D. C.

"Siz: Depredations from Indians on our eastern and western borders are of daily occurrence. The present nlitary force being mostly infantry is entirely inadeauthority to organize mounted volunteers for a campaign against the savages. Three hundred friendly Utes will ioin the expedition, with your permission

A. C. HUNT, Governor." "Respectfully, A. C. HENT, Governor."
The Hon A. K. McClure sends the following to Secretary tanton: "I beg your prompt attention to Gov. Hunt's dispatch. I have been detained here two weeks because the Indians raid on the Western route at pleasure, and Please give prompt and decisive orders. Passengers and emigrants are wholly at the mercy of the Indians."

Custar and A. J. Smith are at Fort Hayes with 1,300 eavalry. Three hundred men with their horses and outfit have descried within the last two weeks. Passed a miles from Harker on Smoky Hill. Every station on the Smoky Hill is well guarded, having soldiers and \$ defensive works sufficient to defend them against any force that can be brought against them. An escort is sent with every coach. A fight has occurred between the Sloux and Pawnees. The latter were victorious, one Sioux being killed and five cap-

Sherman and staff left with the Congressional party by

with Brevet-Col. Merrill and a corps of engineers. Gen. Sherman and staff left with the Congressional party by special train for North Platte at 8 a.m. te-day. Gen. Sherman designs accompanying the excursionists as far as Fort McPherson, and thence to the end of the track on the Union Pacific Railroad, when he will join Gen. Augur and staff now in the field. It is understood that Gen. Augur has secured an ample cavalry force under a distinguished cavalry officer, very soon to be on the line of the railroad charged with the protection of the road and of the working parties.

Sam Fitchie, a ranchman, living two miles west of Cottonwood, reports at headquarters having seen 25 Indians within one mile of his ranch. On account of the proximity of the Indians on the Platte, he intends to move near Fort Sanders, Dakotal, with several other settlers. A wood chopper's body was found fn a cance, a few miles from Jack Morrow's ranch, and a grader on the Union Pacific Railroad, both killed by Indians. The military authorities at Cottonwood telegraphed to headquarters at Omaha to know if they should issue arms to the citizons and friendly Indians. The answer came, "Issue to whites, but'do not trust an Indian. We cannot discern friendly from hostile. If they are friendly, let them camp within sight of the fort, but on no account give them arms. Shoot any Indians found within tile fort without a pass from the commanding officer." The Government Commissioners have granted to Spotted Tail and his band a scope of country 200 miles square. Over this space of ground hostile and friendly roam, making it a matter of great difficulty to distinguish friend from foe. Spetted Tail, chief of the friendly indians, informed Col. Carrington through an interpreter that the war had not come yet, and that as soon as their ponies were in traveling condition the fighting would commence in carnest. It is presumed by persons qualified to judge that these Indians, furnished seme time since with an assembling in Yaukton, Dakota Terratory, fitting up

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

St. Louis, June 3.-Late Denver papers report that 15 to 18 inches of snew and heavy rains fell there between the 15th and 20th of May. The snow is so deep in the mountains that the coach could not go through to Central City. A boy named George Miller, aged 17 years, who was captured by the Blackfeet Indians in years, who was captured by the Blackfeet Indians in 1865, and stolen by the Cheyenne in the following year, and escaped and reached Denver. He reported five white women held captive—one of them the wife of a doctor at Council Blaffs. The Indians keep thoroughly posted with regard to military movements. They have many Spencer Rifles procured from traders. The Indians contemplate a general and simultaneous attack along the Platte early in June. Indian Commissioner Judge Kinney and party were attacked at Bridger's Ferry on the 19th. Capt. Willis with his troops gave pursuit, recovered all the stock, and killed one Indian.

## CANADA.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. QUEBEC, C. E., June 3.-An unusually large number of Norwegian emigrants have arrived here. The United States Government have an agent here, who is commissioned to direct them to their destinations in the States. The Board of Trade have held a meeting to receive Mr. Field of Birmingham.

Toronto, C. W., June 3.—Jeff. Davis arrived here to-day to attend the wedding of one of his countrymen, which takes place in St. James's Cathedral to-morrow.

## THE NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 3.—The National Typographical Union met to-day at Odd Fellows' Hall. About 5 delegates were present. The following officers were delected: John H. Oberly of Cairo was reflected President; D. C. Morris of Memphis, First Vice-President; W. J. Hammond of New-Orleaus, Second Vice-President; Alexander Troup of New-York, Secretary and Treasurer; and M. D. Mayberry of Philadelphia, Correspond-

## THE RAILEOAD EXCURSIONISTS.

BY TRIBGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.
St. Louis, June 3.—The Nebraska Legislature, on Saturday, appointed a committee to act with a committee of the citizens of Omnha, to give the Railroad Excursionists a grand reception on their return to Omaha.

AMERICAN OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY. NI TRESURAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.
NIAGARA FALLS, June 3.—The American Ophthal-

nological Society will hold its annual meeting at this place on Tuesday, June 11. The Society Includes some of the most eminent members of the medical profession in the country and Canada, A large attendance is expected.

### SOUTH AMERICA.

THE PATE OF MANIMILIAN-LETTER FROM MINISTER REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PARAGUAY TO THE AMERICAN OFFER OF MEDIATION.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, June 8.—The following document has just been received in this city:

[Translation.]
ASUNCION, March 24, 1567. MR. MINISTER: The undersigned Minister, Secretary of State in the Department of Foreign Relations, has had offered in the name of the Government of the United States for the laudable purpose of effecting a treaty of rents engaged in the present struggle.

His Excellency, the Marshal-President of the Republic

has ordered me to repeat my thanks to the illustrious Cabinet at Washington, by your mediations for the luterest manifested in contributing to arrest the sad effects on

menacing policy.

There could be no doubt about the success of Brazilian arms, assisted by the rebellion that wanted, like Brazil, to destrey the legal Government and create one that would be more decile and subscripent to Brazil. By Brazilian and the rebels triumphed. Gen. Flores of the Colorado party was put in power, and Brazil put off its claims until his agent that was forced upon the people could excite a war against Paraguay.

The rebellion has certainly demoralized the country; but Brazil wanted more. The liberal, democratic institutions of the Oriental Republic did not suit Brazil, and they were destroyed. This occurred more than ten years ago, and a dictatorship winding in every democratic principle has since prevailed, and is kept in power by Brazil and the Colorado party. The Paraguayan Government had the power to counteract the Brazilian, and by making ussof the Blanco party then in power, but its principles, its loyalty, and morality could not allow it. It treated the Oriental Government as it would treat any lawful nation; but it could not pretend to be an ally, and enter into secret, exciting treaties. Such subterfuge and prevarication my Government considers as inconsistent with its principles and its policy, and therefore it did not resort to those means.

The Government of Paraguay did not consult its interest in the Oriental question, nor did it take part in it to get adventages or ask concessions; neither did it pretend to sustain a political party, so as to exact from it present or future advantages as the Imperial Government has done.

Paraguay protested against the conduct of Brazil, and

or future advantages as the Imperial Government has done.

Paraguay protested against the conduct of Brazil, and defended the legitimate rights of a free people by force of arms, endeavoring to inculcate respect to the institutions and independence of the country, constantly liable to revolutions from the unjust protection of neighboring Governments, as Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, making use of parties beaten in elections and malcontents who had emigrated for the express purpose of making wer on the home Governments. Such things never happened in Paraguay.

General Force, aided by Brazil, being successful in his revolution, declared himself Dietator of the distracted country, and, in obedience to the commands of his master, carried war into Paraguay, the only disinterested defender of the true interests of a nation, now about to be blotted out from the list of free countries. What excuses can the oriental Government offer to the world for rising in arms against the Government of Paraguay 1 such are the criented out from the last of free countries. What excuses can the oriental Government offer to the world for rising in arms against the Government of Paraguay 1 such are the causes of the present war now waged against the Government of Brazil and its ally, the Oriental Republic, though similar, are stronger than those I have given. My communication would be too long if I pretented to mention all the insults offered by the Argentine Government to this Republic, since its emancipation, by werey means in its power, regardless of civilized usages. It cost the

though similar, are stronger than those I have given. My communication would be too long if I pretented to mention all the insuits offered by the Argentine Government to this Republic, since its emancipation, by every means in its power, regardless of civilized usages. It cost the Paraguayan Government immense sacrifices to force the Argentine Republic to acknowledge it as an independent nation, and the struggle lasted many years. That grand effort was obtained by the firmness and patriotism of a people/who overthrew tyrany that they might have institutions of their own, in harmony with the emergencies of their new political existence.

I am pleased to recall in this note the fact that your Great Republic was one of the first nations to recognize the independence of Paraguay, and even Brazil hastened not only to acknowledge it but to confirm it by acts which are now disavowed, namely: A balance of power in the adjoining States to preserve peace on this Continent and cause civilization and progress to flourish in its shade. Paraguay was thankful to Brazil for that good office, and, desirous of strengthening friendly relations, accepted a boundary treaty, infringing upon its rights as it sacrificed an important portion of territory, only to preserve a good understanding between the two dontriess. But when the Imperial Cabinet came to consider the stipulations by that treaty proposed by itself and accepted with unself-ishness by my Government, its pretensions to territorial aggrandizement suddenly increased, when we thought them fully satisfied. So the treaty was rejected; a treaty in which Paraguay had made immense concession, and, convinced that Brazil would not be content unless she had more land, the division of limits was indefinitely postponed. Since then the justice of the Cabinet of San Cristoval has been doubted by my Government. The friendly relations, however, continued to exist between the two nations, and no disturbance was apprehended. The necessity of a union to break up Gen. Rosan's dietarorship, w

in the Argentine Republic would become dangerous if not arrested.

That was true; for the aim of the Argentine Dictator was to desiroy the equilibrium that was just established. The Republic was certainly disposed to contend for these principles as the only surety of Independence; and for that purpose established land and sea forces upon the frontier to awe the Dictator of Buenos Ayres into respect, who, fretting because he could not gain his ends by force of arms, changed his policy, and made war on commerce by prohibiting the navigation of the Parana and Uruguay to all foreign flags; thus injuring Brazil in its trade to the Province of Matagrosso through the Paragany.

The fall of the Governor of Buenos Ayres preduced

a favorable change in the Argentine and Brazilian policy. The former adanowledged the independence of Paraguay, and opened an rivers to foreign commerce. The countries lourished, and political disputes were forgotten for a time. In the mean time Paraguay was busy improving its condition-replacing the damages caused by so many years of impeded navigation, cultivating friendly relations with strounding nations, granting connercial francheses are guarantees, protecting frade and manufactures—until the country began to improve so rapidly it caused the ancient country and cuty of its neighbors. The Argentine Republic then began to dispute boundaries, to annoyas unbecomingly in its public papers, to distract countered by exorbitant tariffs. It sheltered a club of traiters in its Capital, protected them, and encouraged them in their infamous attempts to cause anarchy in this country.

Counterfeit notes on the public credit were brought from Buenos Ayres into Paraguay, and, though this manner of ituring a neighbor was mean, it was protected and used by the Argentine Government and the friendly reclanations made by my Government on that account, so falfrom receiving a satisfactory explanation. The Argentine Government constantly counted all disputes that might bring on a war with Paraguay; armies invading the typible were supplied at its ports, and the Government vould not deign to offer satisfactory explanations for the unneutral conduct they were guilty of in the question of dispute between Paraguay and other nations. The torrant policy of Paraguay was to continue on relations of peace and friendship with that troublesome neighbor.

on relations of peace and friendship with that troublesome neighbor.

The Government of Paraguay could now no longer endure without disgrace the direct attacks of the Argentine
Republic on account of the threatening war with Brazil
about the Oriental question, for the rebellion had got beyond its limits and the revolutionists were receiving suppiles in the poss of a neutral Power, in direct contravention to the law of nations. And yet the Argentine Republic has nelacowledged the independence of the Oriental State by olemn treaty. How can such acts be explained f AndParaguay, while endeavoring to maintain
peace on the river for its own good and that of its neighbors, without dolation of any law, was attacked by the
Argentine press, while its Government was looking on
the many illa that were overwhelming the Oriental States,
which was soof to be troubled by a foreign invasion. If
these assertions were not supported by recent public
events, the undersigned would not hesitate to prove them
by public documents. My Department was ordered by
the President of the Republic to ask the Argentine Cabinet for informationin regard to affairs in the Oriental
States, and to inquire what position it intended to take
in case the Empire of Firazil made war upon it. The
answer was not satisfactory, but it was intimated that it
would remain a silent spectator of the sangunary drama
that was about to tike place.

When Paragusy-ocned hostilities against Brazil it continued to act with the greatest courtesy toward the Ar-

would remain a sileit speciator of the sangumary drama that was about to take place.
When Paraguay-oened hostilities against Brazil it continued to act with the greatest courtesy toward the Argentine Republic, that claimed the Paraguayan territory of the Missions, with it had in possession and over which it exercised a soveeignty, and desiring to remove all causes of misundersanding, made known its determination to pass its troots across that part of the territory to attack the Braziljan province of Rio Grande, and asked permission for the right of unmolested transit in case it were necessary to coss the Argentine province of Corrintes, promising to espect the authorities and not in pure lie linhabitants; bit the Argentine Government not only refused the reques, but asked why armed forces were ent into the territory and revived the old question about oundaries.

heing morned why troops were sent into the Argentine Government continued to refuse a 1 transit, because it feared war might take place chile at the same time it allowed the Imperial ento frequent all the ports, purchase provisions intions of war in direct contravention to the discutrality, without apprehensions of war in those

hausted, or that covardice prompts us to this move, the

are greatly mistaket.

The secret frenty which was published surreptitiously is the agreement the allies adduce as an inseparable obstacle to the settlement of this question of arms by diplo-

macy.
The Pacific Republics became alarmed when they

macy.

The Pacific Republics became alarmed when they heard of that monatrons treaty, and in a protest against it, the Cabinet of Lima used these memorable words, which I reproduct with satisfaction:

"Nothing is more just and rational than to form an offensive and defensive alliance to war for the reparations of fujuries and manits. But when the Allies continue it for the purpose of destroying one form of government, to be substituted by another, with an entire change of institutions, it gives a different character to the war. In that case it is no longer a war for the reparation of denied rights and open insults; it is simply a war of intervention, in which other nations cannot remain mere spectators—particularly when those nations are interested not only in the preservation of the principles of law common to all of them, but in the balance of power on the Continent, and even in their own security.

And that treaty ironically proclaims the sovereignty and independenc of Paraguay, while it requires its submission to the alice, abolishes its legal Government, disarms its inhabitants, divides out the land, establishes a protectorate, and burdens the country with debt. Not yet satisfied, it goes further, and creates a Government bound to obey the commands of the allies, and to assassinate the Republic. And they offer this contemptible fact to the Government when it has resources more than sufficent to deferd its rights and privileges as a free and independent nation. All the stipulations of that treaty, which must take place in the terms alleged as preliminaries to a freaty of peace.

It would be an insult to your intelligence, Mr. Minister, were I to dwell upon the stipulations of that outrageous and contemptible document, the only one of its kind in history.

I must now declare to you in the most solemn manner

were I to uverify and contemptible document, the only one of its kind in listory.

I must now declare to you in the most solemn manner thathny Government will never accept a single one of the articles of the treaty of place. Shall the immense sacrifices, the glories that the nation has conquered with the generous blood of its children; the abnegation and destiny of an entire people that defend their love of ilberty, their attachments to their institution and government, bow down their laurelled brow to these who cannot conquer them by force! No, Sir! The Republic is determined to save itself with its institutions, its Government, and its mode of being, or to perish gioriously at the foot of the flag that has loudly proclaimed the liberty of its people, and sustained with ardent enthusiasm its motto of Peace and Justice.

In thus obeying the order of the President of the Republic, that you, as an impartial witness in this war, will report to your Government the situation of the belliggrents and the firm determination of my Government and the people of Paraguay to save themselves by

and the people of Paraguay to save themselves by triumph, since the enemy persists in its inhuman effort to prosecute the war with the malignity of demons.

On concluding the present communication, I have the honor to repeat, Mr. Minister of the United States, the assurances of my distinguished consideration and esteem. Jose Berges, Mr. Charles A. Washburn, United States Minister Resident

## NEW-ENGLAND.

THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY.

BY TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE.

BOSTON, June 3.—The' Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company celebrated their Two Hundred and Twenty-minth Anniversary to-day. The Rev. Dr. Osgood of New-York preached the annual sermon. The Hon. N. P. Banks was elected Commander for the ensuing year.

PORTLAND, Me., June 3.—The vote on the Liquor Law, submittled to the people by the Legislature, the question being an increase of the penalties to imprisonment in every case, elicited a vote of 1,139 Yeas and 302 Nays, in this city. his city.

ArGUSTA, June 3.—What few returns received indicate

Algesta, June 3.—What few returns received indicate that a very light vote has been thrown at the election, which took place to-day in this State, on the adoption or rejection of the amendments to the liquor law. The total vote it is estimated will not reach 25,000. The amendments undoubtedly have been carried by a vote of at least two to one. The vote cast in this city was as follows: 212 yeas to 65 hays.

Springfield have directed Mayor Briggs to extend the hospitalities of the city to President Johnson on his proposed visit to Massachusetts.

## NEW RAILROAD ROUTE.

NEW RAILROAD ROUTE.

BY TRIEFBRAPH TO THE TRIEFS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Trains commenced running to-day over the connecting railroad joining the New-York with the Reltmore and Pennsylvania Central Railroads. The connecting road crosses the Schuyikin River by the stone bradge above Girard-ave., and under Market-st., West Philadelphia, by a tunnel. The New-York Road has a depot in West Philadelphia, enabling Philadelphia passengers to take through trains to and from the South.

# THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO RALEIGH.

FROM RICHMOND TO RALEIGH-EFFETTIONS AT LETERS BURG, WELDON, AND BALFIGH-SPEECHES BY THE PRESIDENT, SECRETARY SEWARD, AND POSTMASTER GEN. BANDALL.

RALRIGH, N. C., June 3.—The progress of the Pres-idential party to-day was void of incident worth note. except that the President persistently refused to speak until he reached this city, where Gov. Worth in a brief speech welcomed him to his native place, and he replied alities" in its allusion to political affairs, and Seward and Randall followed in characteristic speeches, and Gen. Sickles was called out and responded at several small crowds at the depot; but there was no enthusiasm exhibited, and at Weldon, where the party was greeted obtain three cheers for the President of the United States failed. Except in Raleigh, the inhabitants seemed in At 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow the ccremonies of the occa-

The President and party left Richmond this morning The President and party left Richmond this incrining between 3 and 4 o'clock. On arriving at Petersburg they were met by the Mayor of that city and Gen. Stoneman, and they were breakfasted. The Mayor expressed the pleasure of the citizens in lawing them for their guests, and said to the President they would be much gratified if the party on their return trip would remain lenger in Petersburg than they had on this occasion, in order that there might be an extension of hospitalities. The President expressed his thanks for the kind reception, and hoped he might in the future be able to reciprocate. Weldon was reached at 10 a.m.

AT WELDON The President was met at the depot by the following named officers: State Treasurer Battle, Secretary of State Best, Controller Burgin, United States Marshal Goodloe, and also by a committee of the Common Council. Mr.

and also by a committee of the Common Council. Mr. Battle, in addressing the President, said:

"Mr. Prissinent: In behalf of the people of North Carolina it is my grateful province to welcome you to our State. Born and raised to manhood on our soil, you, 40 years ago, left our borders to battle with the difficulties and strive for the rewards of the great West. After being crowned with the most distinguished honors by Tennessee, the daughter of North Carolina, you have, by the aid of the people of the United States, reached the highest point to which human ambition can attain. We believe you have, with singular intreploity, used in the powers of your great office with a sincere desire to head the wounds and advance the prosperity of our common comity. On this your return to re-visit scenes of your early days, we extend to you a cordial greeting, as our Fresident, our fellow-citizen, and our friend."

Postmaster-General, I am likewise commissioned to offer ou a cordial welcome to our State. We earnestly hope that in your progress you will pass your time agreeably, and on your return will retain the pleasant impressions of ur people and State."

people and State."
ceretary Seward replied: "I can certainly say for myfor I do not undertake to speak for Mr. Fostmasterteral Randall, that here at the threshold of North
olina I find myself under a peculiar cumbarrassment;
id the Secretary of State of the United States over-

identify this control welcome in the halme of the authorities of North Carolina. All the world know we of the National Administration held all the Federal States closely within their proper constitutional spheres. On the other hands here, respect for all the proper rights of North Corolina, with locally and submission to the constituted authorities of this ancient and honored Commonwealth.

Paymaster-General Randall remarked: "I also return my thouse. The only reason I, suppose, I am not overshadowed is because there is but one Postmaster-General. Like my friend, the Secretary of State. I also have much pride in visiting North Carolina—proud because I come to visit the birthplace of the honorable President of this great nation; proud because the effect of President is higher than any place occupied by any potentate of the Old World, and because all may see the most place of the Old World, and because all may see the most place of the Old World, and because the office of President is higher than any place occupied by any potentate of the people, and because the office of President in the property may, in all cut the land, and that we may, in all cut the land, and that we may have not be a milted people, speaking with one voice, and that voice for the glory and perpetuity of the nation. I know this is the feeling which a minates the President, as well as the great mass of the American people, their hope and prayer being that we may have one body, and that a sound one; one fatth, and that is seen one for the glory of the Republic."

The ceremonies having closed the party resumed their lourney. At the several stopping places on the way to Religin many persons, white and black, approached the car of shake hands with the President and converse with him. Among the inculation, and in the converse with him. Among the inculents, an old not resumed their bourney. At the several stopping places on the way to a President." A genuine black was converse with him. Among the inculents an old not resumed their bourney. At the se

Gens. Sickies, Burns, and Mills were at the depot. Repeated cheers were given in honor of the President. Mayor Haywood addressed the President as follows:

"Allow me, Sr, on behalf of the City Council and ettlens generally, to tender to you a cordial welcome to the hospitallities of the City of Raleigh. I trust, Sir, the visit you now make to your native State and city, after an absence of many years, he se agreeable to yourself and friends who accompany you as I know it will be pleasing to our people. Many of the friends and associates of your youthful days have passed away, but there are still some remaining who will be delighted to honor one who has by his own exertions ascended the ladder of fame, step by step, to its topmost round, the proud and honorable position of President of the United States of America."

The President responded by remarking that it would be affectation in him were he to say he was indifferent or incensible to this manifestation. He could not prove false to his nature or manhood. Such a welcome as this from these who haveknown him first and longest on his return to his native city, was highly appreciated. He had nothing further to say than to tender to the Mayor, and those whom he represented, his thanks for this cordial welcome.

The procession was formed, the President being accompeated cheers were given in honor of the President. The procession was formed, the President being accom

whom he represented, his thanks for this cordial welcome.

The procession was formed, the President being accompanied by a military escort. He was cheered as he passed through the principal streets, and on reaching the Yarborough Hotel he proceeded to the portice, and was there introduced to the crowd by Gov. Worth, as follows:

Gentlemen and ladies, I have the honor to introduce to you his Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. He visited the city of his nativity on the Invitation of its citizens, to be present at the erection of a monument to commemorate the worth of his father. As the representative of North Carolina, I ofter him a cordial welcome from our whole people. I deem it inappropriate to the occasion to allude to any of the political questions which now divide public opinion. We propose only a tender of respect to the President, in which every true-learted North Carolinian ought to Join. We all desire the restoration of the Constitutional Union as nearly as possible on its old foundations, and therefore; we all honor our illustrious guests as posterity will honor him, for his intelligent, constant and manly support of Constitutional liberty. Welcome, then, a hearty welcome to North Carolina's son, who has rendered himself illustrious by his honest, earnest, unfunching adherence to the Constitution and Union.

The President was greeted with applauce, and responded as follows:

Sit: Permit may support of the State of North Carolina my sincere thanks for the welcome tendered me on my return to my native town. I confess that under the circumstances, and in view of the demonstration which have been made since I reached Raleigh, as well as on the way. I am mesticed with emotions which language is wholly inndequate to express here in the language of another, and it is not worth while to attempt to improve upon it. Here, in the City of Raleigh, is where my infant eyes first saw the light of heaven; here are the scenes of my childhood, where are they end to the process of my childhood, w

who commanded respect for constancy to principle! [Applause.] Under these circumstances, could I feel indifferent! I would be false to my nature if I forget you, and, not to indulge in self-adulation, I can say I feel proud of the demonstrations in my honor by the cinzens of my native land.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

This is no own, my native land."

[Applause.] This is not the time or occasion to discuss the political issues which disturb the public mind; but as allusion has been made to my first going out from among yeu. I may say that ever since I formed an opinion as to the fundamental principles of the Government, I have adhered in them, and to the Constitution, the Union, and the flag of my country. [Applause.] When I went out from among you, and from the time I became connected with politics, I laid down as my rule a conscientious perfermance of duty, and adopted the Constitution of my country as my guide [applause]; and by these, whether in prosperity or adversity, I have always been guided and convolled, and come weal or wee, in high places or low places, with the Constitution as my guide, with my hand

native city.

The President, as be retired, was repeatedly applauded.
Secretary Seward, having been loudly called for,
said:

Secretary Seward, having been loudly called for, said:

Ladies and Gentlemen of North Carolina: Like my great chief, who preceded, it is not my purpose to make a speech. Having come with him to his native city as a companion and friend, I am entitled to sink out of the scene. I feel the touching scienarity of the occasion. The President is among you now, nothing more has happened. It is only one more clitzen of Raleigh home again. I owe you one word of acknowledgement, however, for the willingness you have shown to see and hear me. 12 was not so always; it will, I trust in God, be so hereafter, [Applause.] And if it be not so hereafter, it will be, I think, as it has been heretofore, your fault, and not mine. ("Yes, Yes".] I have one word to say about the political situation. When the idle and mischievous expression, "Let the wayward sisters depart in peace," was intered, I noticed well that when the tempter went abroad he placed his mouth at the car of North Carolina, and she went out with the rest, but most loth and the last of all. I have not forgotten that after the storm of violence and passion had begun to subside, and the rainbow was distinguished by the faintest tints in the political skies, and we sent out the dove and the clive-branch inviting the wanderers to come home again, North Carolina fluttered and hastened to return to the ark, it Laughter and applause. out the dove and the only-branch inviting the wanderers to come home again. North Carolina fluttered and hastened to return to the ark. [Laughter and applause.] You never had any consent to depart; you never have had any refusal to stay. You have always my heart to come and stay in what way you can. Come white, come black, come mixed, come altogether, only come and all shall be well again. [Applause as he withdrew.]

Postmaster-General Randall, who was next called for, said:

The assemblage, which was large, after cheering the tresident, retired from the vicinity of the hotel. The tresident, retired from the vicinity of the hotel. They tresident, in company with Secretary Seward, walked arough the streets of Raleigh, pointing out the various atteresting localities, and occasionally stopping to shake ands with an old friend. A large number of stranger in the city from all parts of the State. After the scaling of the monument there will be a State dinner.

## FIRES.

THE FIRE AT PETROLEUM CENTRE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. PETROLEUM CENTRE, Pa., June 3.-A most terrible fire occurred here this morning, destroying property in buildings and goods to the estimated amount of \$40,000 or. buildings and goods to the estimated amount of \$40,000 or. \$60,000. The fire originated in the Job Taylor House, and was unquestionably the work of an incendiary. Twenty-mine buildings were destroyed, among which was the United States Hotel, the largest building in the place. The largest individual losses were of William Spence, proprietor of the United States Hotel, and J. & A. Barnes, dry goods dealers, who lose some \$10,000. The inguirance on the property will not exceed \$5,000, which is mostly in small risks in different companies.

CHICAGO, June 3.—A fire broke out this afternoon on the corner of Taylor and Clark-sts.. which destroyed Backus's livery stable, and damaged some adjoining buildings. The loss was \$12,000, on which there is \$6,000 insurance.

## NOVEL READING.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 3.—The conduct of Mr. Bonner of The New-York Ledger in writing an abusive and threatening letter because the Rev. Mr. McChesney of the Methodist Episcopal Church here, in the course of a sermon against novel reading a few Sundays since, spoke of mon against novel reading a few Sundays since, spoke of The Ledger as objectionable, is attracting considerable attention and some indignation. Mr. McChesney bas been waited upon by a man claiming to be Mr. Bonner's lawyer, and asked fer a retraction. The reverend gentleman replied that he had nothing to retract; that he had a clean right to criticise The Ledger or any other paper publishing a novel, and to caution his hearers against it, that he never intends to abandon this right, and that if any one has a cause of action he has, because of the words used by Mr. Bonner in speaking of him as a reputed clergy-man. Mr. McChesney stands very high here as a clergy-man and a gentleman.

## ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. SARATOGA, June 3.—The Eclectic Medical Society. of the State of New-York will meet in this place on the 12th limst. The annual address will be delivered by Prof. Edwin N. Freeman, M. D. Essays will be read by various medical men, and papers presented by the different constitutes appointed at the last annual meeting.

# THE IFITKINS TRIAL IN ONEIDA COUNTY.

BY TRIBGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.
UTICA, N. Y., June S.—The trial of Deputy-Sheriff J. R. Filkins for the murder of George W. W. Loomis, one of the notorious Oneida County Loomis family, was moved to-day, by the District-Attorney, at the County